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PURIFY THE SKIN  
PREVENT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.  
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9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. to 9.45 to 11.00 p.m. Every 1 hour.  
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12.00 Noon. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 5th June, 1903.

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1903.

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SIEMSEN & CO. SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

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HAS been re-opened under European management, and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

The most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

One steamer (as. *Hungshun*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

## INTIMATION

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A. OLD PALE COGNAC ... \$20.00

B. SUPERIOR VERY OLD

COGNAC ... 27.00

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D. HENNESSY'S FINEST.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

COGNAC, 1872 VINTAGE 40.00

Our BRANDIES are guaranteed to be

PURE COGNAC, the difference in Price  
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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

years of the world have been indicative of a gradual return of the age of Kingcraft, and it is worthy of note that with the exception of Russia, nominally the only autocratic empire of the lot, the actual guidance of affairs of state has fallen largely into the hands of the nominal chief rulers who have been kings not only by law, but in a very large and remarkable degree in fact. The old Emperor of Austria, FRANCIS JOSEPH, was for years almost alone in guiding the affairs of the Dual Monarchy through the most severe crisis in its history, but it is to the allied German Empire that we have to turn to see the doctrine of personal government carried to the furthest extreme. Although King HUMBERT in Italy hardly exercised so much personal influence in the management of affairs as did his predecessor, the new king VICTOR EMANUEL III has, following the example of his generation, commenced to make his personal influence felt throughout the kingdom as well as abroad. And not only in the nominal kingdoms, but in the republics is the same element of personal government found to prevail, and here also, as in the former case, to the manifold benefit of the State. It is thus that Presidents LORRAINE and ROOSEVELT are strong, not only through the position of the states over which they have been called upon to preside, but through the individual power of the men themselves. Of King EDWARD VII it is almost unnecessary to speak, but here the magnetic attraction of the man has come to the aid of administrative faculties of no mean order, and it is possibly the case that since the accession of the house of Brunswick no sovereign of England has exercised so potent a personal interest in the deliberations of his Cabinet. The effect is very plain, and is to be noticed in the very different construction put upon the actions of England by the continental Powers. A curious but marked instance of this is to be noticed in the recent telegraphic correspondence between King EDWARD, representing the longest abiding of European monarchies, and King PETAR of Servia, newly elected to almost the youngest. Whether King PETAR was or was not cognisant of the dark crimes committed in the palace of Belgrade must remain, for the present generation at least, concealed. He has denied the knowledge, and except that it might have been considered that it was in his interest that they should be committed we have no direct evidence to connect him with a guilty party. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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## BIRTH.

On the 12th August, at Woodside, Singapore, the wife of J. EDMUND NICHOLSON, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

At the residence of Mr and Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Philadelphia, by the Rev. F. W. Far, D.D., FREDERICK HOWARD KIRK, to CAREY WILDER, youngest daughter of the late C. HAINES, of Salem, Ohio, U.S.A.

On the 1st July, at St. Luke's Church, South Melbourne, Australia, by Canon Dickenson, M.A., JOSEPH WALTER KIRK, to RUBY EVELYN, youngest daughter of the late ISAAC and EDITH HOKE, Australia.

On the 6th August, at Yokohama, GEORGE MASON BOYES, youngest son of the late Captain FREDERICK SANKEY BOYES, R.N., to RONALD LEONORA KIRK, eldest daughter of the late MAURICE MONTAGUE KIRK, of Yokohama.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVaux ROAD, LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1903.

CONTRASTED with the state of affairs in the Far East, the relations of Britain on the continent of Europe may be looked upon for the first time for some years as eminently satisfactory, and reflecting no small amount of credit on her Government. For nearly a century the legal office in Great Britain had sunk to comparative unimportance, and the monarch had come to be looked upon as little more than a counterweight to add stability to the fluctuations to which a popular government is always liable. It was indeed known that her late Majesty did always insist on her constitutional right to be kept informed of everything transacted in her name, and more than once asserted herself when she thought Ministers were taking over much on their own shoulders, but it seldom or never happened that Ministers of their own motion voluntarily applied for advice or inspiration to the Sovereign. So much was this the case that a certain section of politicians were in the habit of saying that, for all really efficient purposes in the way of imparting energy to the actual machine of state, the King's office was as a mere flywheel, taking up redundant energy at one point to distribute it again when unusual strain came upon it. The last twenty

years of the world have been indicative of a gradual return of the age of Kingcraft, and it is worthy of note that with the exception of Russia, nominally the only autocratic empire of the lot, the actual guidance of affairs of state has fallen largely into the hands of the nominal chief rulers who have been kings not only by law, but in a very large and remarkable degree in fact. The old Emperor of Austria, FRANCIS JOSEPH, was for years almost alone in guiding the affairs of the Dual Monarchy through the most severe crisis in its history, but it is to the allied German Empire that we have to turn to see the doctrine of personal government carried to the furthest extreme. Although King HUMBERT in Italy hardly exercised so much personal influence in the management of affairs as did his predecessor, the new king VICTOR EMANUEL III has, following the example of his generation, commenced to make his personal influence felt throughout the kingdom as well as abroad. And not only in the nominal kingdoms, but in the republics is the same element of personal government found to prevail, and here also, as in the former case, to the manifold benefit of the State. It is thus that Presidents LORRAINE and ROOSEVELT are strong, not only through the position of the states over which they have been called upon to preside, but through the individual power of the men themselves. Of King EDWARD VII it is almost unnecessary to speak, but here the magnetic attraction of the man has come to the aid of administrative faculties of no mean order, and it is possibly the case that since the accession of the house of Brunswick no sovereign of England has exercised so potent a personal interest in the deliberations of his Cabinet. The effect is very plain, and is to be noticed in the very different construction put upon the actions of England by the continental Powers. A curious but marked instance of this is to be noticed in the recent telegraphic correspondence between King EDWARD, representing the longest abiding of European monarchies, and King PETAR of Servia, newly elected to almost the youngest. Whether King PETAR was or was not cognisant of the dark crimes committed in the palace of Belgrade must remain, for the present generation at least, concealed. He has denied the knowledge, and except that it might have been considered that it was in his interest that they should be committed we have no direct evidence to connect him with a guilty party. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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Asia. The situation is not creditable to any of the Powers, least of all to Russia, which by unblushing falsehood and dishonesty has been seeking to take advantage of every rift in the counsels of her neighbours. Already she has taxed the forbearance of the other great Powers to the utmost, and it would seem from time to time that the inevitable had come. We are not advocates for peace at any price, over that of dishonesty, and we would like to see the admirable concert which prevails in Europe applied to a similar useful purpose in the Far East.

A blank plague-return was issued from the Sanitary Board offices yesterday.

The French mail of the 14th ult. was delivered in London on the 18th inst.

CHAN FUNG, a coolie, was accidentally killed at Hunghom on Tuesday by a fall from a plane while carrying cement-barrels on board a junk at the cement-works there.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. informed us yesterday evening that all land wires leading to Foochow being again interrupted by typhoon, telegrams handed in since 10.40 a.m. yesterday were detained at Sharp Peak but will be forwarded as soon as possible by boat or by wire.

The police are enquiring into the circumstances attending the finding on Tuesday night of the dead body of a newly-born Chinese male child on the pathway off Queen's Road West leading to the Government Civil Hospital. A grass cord drawn tightly round the child's neck suggested that death had been caused by strangulation.

A correspondent at Shantung writes to the N.C. Daily News under date the 8th inst.---There are several men-of-war anchored some three miles from the shore, apparently Italian and Japanese. Tientsin men are already finding a falling-off in the business there, Russians in Manchuria shipping the cable and other skins direct to Russia; and if Russia annexes Mongolia, which is probable, English and German houses in Tientsin will suffer in their skin and wool trade; yet Germany will not join in a protest.

By permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):

National ... "Coronation March," Saint George Overture ... "The Sapphire Necklace," Stillwell Selection ... "The Messenger Boy," Ivan Caryll Selection ... "Lieutenant," ... Carlyle Kay Selection "Memelissos's Songs Without Words," Welts ... "Ertae," ... Reinhard Sonnleitner ... "Love in Idleness," ... Macbeth "God Save the King."

The Shanghai Mercury has the following very sensible remarks on the distribution of the China Medal: "The matter now is that of rulers that they have frequently arrived at their exalted positions by means which in the case of individuals would have entailed prompt and fatal judgment. Nations often against their wishes and convictions have been compelled to coalesce in these acts, in order to avoid the recurrence of still worse; yet, strange as it is, is the man whose path to the throne has been marked by the most atrocious of crimes, has in subsequent years frequently handed down his name to posterity as distinguished alike for impartial justice and clemency. It is thus that by the exercise of tact and discretion a situation that might have been turned into an element of danger for the entire of Europe, has been taken advantage of to induce a much more wholesome condition throughout the Balkan Peninsula. Although a general drawing together has for some time seemed possible between France and England, it is undoubtedly the case that the difficulties in bringing it about would have been vastly intensified but for the strongly marked personalities of the two rulers. France and England had for some years been estranged---why it was not easy to divine. The curious fact is, that in spite of this apparent estrangement, absolutely nothing had turned up to lead to hostile action on the part of one or the other was an evident indication that the interests of the two peoples was not in essentials hostile; but in family quarrels the most dangerous point is arrived at when both parties begin to discover the absence of any point of difference, and it was at such a moment that King EDWARD paid his round of visits, not omitting to look in upon President LOUBET. To this pleasant out-

look there is but one exception, and that curiously enough is the one case where the sovereign, absolute in theory, is to all intents little more than a puppet in the hands of a hated bureaucracy. There the whole country is furrowed with discontent, ready at any moment to break out in excesses, of which the recent massacre at Kishineff is but an indication of what is likely to be the rule in the near future; and this bureaucracy, conscious of the evil that it has wrought, is, in trying to prolong its miserable existence, well content by its aimless and vacuous ambition to remain a standing menace to the civilised world. It is in strange contrast to this eminently satisfactory position in Europe that we witness the still too evident divergence in

the S. V. I. and so on, including even the Imperial mail (1).

Further large consignments of British dollars are being sent to Bombay from the Singapore Treasury, says the Straits Times, for the purpose of being coined into the new British dollars.

In the 14th inst. Sir Ernest Satow left Wusung by H.M.S. Eclipse, which is to convey him to Weihaiwei and then to Shantung, whence he proceeds by train to Peking.

According to a Seoul despatch to the Osaka Mainichi, a rumour is current in Seoul to the effect that M. de Planey, French Minister in Seoul, has received notice of transfer and is leaving Korea in October next.

Immigrants continue to pour into Canada. On one day at the end of last month fifteen hundred arrived by the steamers Lake Manitoba, Manitou and Dominion. Two-thirds were going through to the Canadian Northwest, the balance being distributed through Ontario.

It was reported in Shanghai on the morning of the 14th inst. that the question of the disposition of the Siafoo prisoners had again been referred by the Diplomatic Body of Peking to the Consular Body in Shanghai. Further, it was said that the Consular Body would not meet or come to any decision on the matter until after the return of the Senior Consul from Japan. He was expected on Sunday last.

It is reported on what is said to be good authority that the Esquimalt Naval Station, head-quarters of the British Fleet in the Pacific, is to be reduced to a Commodore's command when Rear-Admiral Bickford retires in October. Captain James E. C. Goodrich, Captain of H.M.S. London, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is mentioned as the Admiral's successor. He will be promoted Commodore on appointment.

We quoted recently some remarks made by a correspondent of the N.C. Daily News about the state of affairs at Port Arthur. Another correspondent writes in strong opposition, saying: ---There are no shipbuilding works in Port Arthur. The vessels finished and unfinished, seen in every direction, are small torpedo-boats built at St. Petersburg by the Neva Iron Works and Engineering Co., and now being put together and equipped in Port Arthur under temporary sheds and under the direction of one of that Company's Petersburg staff. There are not "twenty" dredgers in Port Arthur, but five, and the Japanese are not "prohibited as if they were mad dogs" but carry on their vocations as commission agents, storekeepers, barbers, etc., with as little interference and in as much security as they do in our own Settlement.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch last month reported that Halifax society women were in a flutter over sensational charges made by the Rev. W. G. Abbott, who, preaching at the fashionable church of Halifax, said that he was informed that women who came to church and approached the Holy Communion with an appearance of sincerity and humility, went on the golf links next day and swore like troopers. What are we to expect of men now," he continued, "when women look upon profanity as the correct thing?" The Halifax Golf Club is one of the most exclusive institutions, and the preacher's charges have made a great sensation. A lady golfers' delegation waited upon Mr. Ancient and demanded a retraction. This Mr. Ancient declined to make, and in an interview later stated that he had been told that ladies not only swore but smoked at the links. The Golf Club was expected to take official action.

The Japan Mail quotes from the San Francisco Call a wonderful example of yellow journalism in excess. The head-lines are as follows, in very large type, of course: ---"Wisconsin Girl Weds an Emperor---Shares the Throne with Ruler of Corea---Daughter of American Missionary Wins a Crown---Emile Brown of Appleton is now the Empress Om." Then follows a "special to the Call" from Milwaukee, stating that "Last January XI, Heyning, the Emperor of Corea, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the throne, and on the same day a beautiful Wisconsin girl, Emily Brown, the daughter of an American (Wisconsin) missionary was crowned Queen of Corea. Her infant son was also proclaimed heir to the throne. Up to the time of her coronation the new Empress of Corea bore merely the title of "Lady Emily" in Corean "Emay," but now she is called "Empress Om," or, translated into English, "The Dawn of the morning." We hope that Appleton (Wis.) was not put to great expense in celebrating the receipt of the glorious news.

On the 4th inst. Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Tibetan and Chinese Officials, besides dealing with trade difficulties, will deal with grazing and other disputes on the frontier of Sikkim and Tibet. A Calcutta despatch of the 6th inst. says that news from the Tibet Commission shows that the party has reached Khambojang. The Chinese Commission is not yet complete. There is to be a change of officials at Lhasa, the present Ambar being relieved by another official from China, who is now travelling overland from Peking. The new Ambar is expected to join the Chinese-Tibetan Commissioners shortly. In passing the other side is represented by Captain Peers. Mr. Ho The Bepe (a Tibetan official from Lhasa), and a Situng Lam who represents the spiritual element. There are 700 Situng Lam in Lhasa, forming a special entourage of the Dalai Lama and corresponding in some respects to the Cardinals of the Romish Church. The conditions at present appear hardly favourable for an early settlement of the matters in dispute, concludes the despatch.

Kobe and Yokohama are endeavouring to send a combined cricket team down to Shanghai this autumn.

We have received from Mr. Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, a copy of the quarterly supplement at No. 1 to the New Street Index published last April.

The U. S. transport Justin has been ordered to take to the guns and ammunition from the Monocacy, which is to disappear at last from the U. S. Navy.

That eminent Russian journalist Count Cassini, writer the Times of New York correspondent under date July 20, suddenly reappears in Paris, and cables through a Press agency. He denies that while he was Ambassador he agreed with Mr. Hay to open door in Manchuria, but he expects that an understanding will be reached. He admits that he is ignorant of what has been done by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires since he left.

The Bangkok Times says that Mr. Graham and Mr. Thompson, in going down from Bangkok to Kurtang, left the Borobat at Singra, and travelled the rest of the way in the Siamese gabbat Pan Bak. This has evidently been done with a view to impressing the Kalawas with the fact that it is to Siam and not to Britain that they must look for protection. Still, Siam might have sent a smarter-looking vessel than the antiquated R.R. Rule.

Various estimates of the damage done to the Tonkin d'or cargo by the disastrous fire have been given. From an authoritative source the Kobe Chronicle learns that the damage done to the vessel alone will amount to \$500,000, although an examination may considerably increase this figure. With regard to the cargo, no approximate estimate of the damage done can be obtained as yet. It is not improbable that after a thorough examination the damage done to the vessel and cargo will be found to be not far short of a million yen.

Both on the 18th and on the 17th ult. the Noren Vremya devoted its leading article to the subject of Russo-Japanese relations, the strained condition of which it attributes to the attitude of certain newspapers published in Japan with the aid of English money. The journal continues: ---"In Europe, as in Asia, Russia stands as the guardian of peace. Japan must therefore not allow herself to be influenced by Great Britain, who in the event of war would not render her assistance. The adoption of a pacific policy would enable Japan to restrict her expenditure and render it possible for her to come to a friendly arrangement with Russia."

From some Borneo and Labuan notes in the Straits Times we take the two following items: ---Cholera is abating in Brunet town, but is reported as being still severe in the interior, gradually making its way towards British North Borneo. The Cutty Sark in Brunei were stopped for a month as no workmen could be got. The Sultan has had public prayers and the main hantu business to drive away the scourge. Labuan has so far miraculously escaped the scourge. ---News from Sarawak states that some trouble has been caused by Chinese in Upper Sarawak. Within the past year a very turbulent lot of ex-Boxers have immigrated thither. They may be safely detained; they are inoffensive and useful when properly demobilised and looked after, but I believe most people will agree with me that the line must be drawn where they begin to show a pronounced inclination for the study of human anatomy.

Two weeks ago a Chinese woman, who happened to be peacefully passing along Caine Road, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, was set upon by a couple of my neighbour's dog, a fully-grown dog of an hour before anyone came to drive them away. The poor woman was bitten in several parts of the body and nearly denuded of her clothing. She could scarcely stand on her legs and would undoubtedly have fainted from fear and exhaustion had the struggle lasted just another five minutes. Since then a few other Chinese have also been set upon by the same dog, the last case taking place yesterday at 6 p.m. when another Chinese woman was bitten in two places before anyone came to her help.

This is certainly a very great public danger, especially to children alone or in charge of their amahs, and I would advise parents not to allow their children to pass through Caine Road, particularly at the point where it branches off into Lower Castle Road. It is to be regretted that the owners of such ferocious animals should have taken no effective measures to put a stop to this public danger, thus compelling people to come reluctantly to the Press in order to have the matter made public and brought to the notice of proper authorities.

While on this subject I would also like to refer to another public danger which exists also in Caine Road. It is the stupid practice of some undisciplined urchins, whose parents reside in a terrace just above Caine Road, of throwing stones into houses in Caine Road and Lower Castle Road. Windows are thus smashed and roofs holed, and the safety of passers-by is endangered. I know of a case in which a lady passing through Caine Road on her way home miraculously escaped being struck on the head with a huge stone. Coming as the stone did from a height of 50 feet more or less, the result of such a blow had it taken effect can better be imagined than described! ---Yours, etc.,

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

LONDON, 17th August.

It was the St. Petersburg, Official Messenger which reported on Saturday that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had received a telegram from Sebastopol stating that a squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet had been ordered to Turkish waters. Consequently though so far no other information has been received, and in spite of the explanation of the report given at Constantinople, the news appears to be indubitable, and is so regarded in Vienna, though surprise is expressed

## THE "EMPEROR" COLLISION.

## NARRATIVE OF A PASSENGER.

A collision at sea is an experience that befalls a traveller only rarely, but when it occurs it leaves on the mind an impression that it is often impossible to erase. That is why a passenger by the *Empress of India*, a Calcutta gentleman, was able to supply a representative of the *Daily Press* yesterday with an accurate account of the collision on Monday night between the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India* and the Chinese cruiser *Wong Tai*. He was on deck enjoying the cool air, and stood underneath the bridge on the starboard side. The hour was 11.50 p.m., and the night beautifully fine; the ship's speed was about fifteen knots. On the starboard side, apparently about four hundred yards away, were the lights of what seemed to be a steamer, which the *Empress* was gradually overtaking. The steamer looked to be steering a course parallel to that of the mail boat, but when her stern was in a cross line with the *Empress*'s bows she appeared to alter her course to cross the other vessel's bows. The movement was inexplicable to our informant, who distinctly remembers saying to himself: "She can't go before us, and she can't go behind us; therefore, what is she going to do?" The answer came in a startling manner. The steamer, or cruiser, drew nearer and nearer, and the officer on the bridge of the passing ship called out: "Port your helm there." Nearer still drew the two vessels, however, and then the cruiser struck the *Empress* about twenty feet away from where our informant was standing.

Confusion for a moment amongst the passengers on the liner was one natural outcome of the collision, but they were quickly reassured that no danger was imminent, and tranquillity was restored. The cruiser scraped and gashed all the way along the steamer's side, and then managed to get clear. At first sight she appeared to have suffered no material damage beyond the loss of some projecting gear, but presently she ran up distress signals. The *Empress* had by this time been stopped, but the boats were all the time drifting further apart, so that it was impossible to tell what was happening on board the *Wong Tai*; as far as our informant could tell, however, there was no confusion—no noise of any sort that might be expected from men who knew they stood in danger of losing their lives. The impression of those on the *Empress* seemed to be that there was not much wrong with the cruiser, and only one boat was launched to go to her assistance. Then it was seen that the *Wong Tai* was settling down by the stern, and the order was given to launch all the *Empress*'s boats. This order was carried out without the slightest display of confusion, the crew of the mail steamer carrying themselves as though the saving of life from a sinking steamer was an every-day occurrence with them.

Difficulty was experienced in getting the cruiser's officers off her, as they were most reluctant to leave the stricken ship. The captain, the navigating lieutenant, and the gunnery lieutenant refused to stir from the bridge, and went down with the cruiser; the two latter were, however, saved. Two junks were in the vicinity, and they were standing by when the cruiser, throwing her ram in the air, went down like a log. It is supposed that she altered her course to get out of the way of a junk, but the passenger who supplied us with the above details saw no junks except the two mentioned, and they were not in the way.

The *Wong Tai*, we understand, lies in sixteen fathoms of water; the tops of her masts can be seen at low tide. Yesterday the cargo of the *Empress of India*, which appears to have suffered no damage by the collision save the starting of one or two plates and the scraping of her paint for a considerable length on the starboard side, was removed by the Godown Company; the vessel will probably go into dock to have the necessary repairs attended to and to be surveyed.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 31st ult., via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port via Inland Sea, &c., this morning.

The steamer *Lightning* left Singapore for this port on Wednesday afternoon.

The American *Co.* steamer *Norddeut* left Singapore for this port, via Manila, on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on the 18th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

The C.C. steamer *Athell* left San Francisco for this port via Japan ports on the 18th inst.

The C.C. steamer *Lothian*, from San Francisco 20th ult., leaves Yokohama for this port, via Moji, this morning.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

At 6 p.m. 18th, Red Drum hoisted.

The barometer has risen over Macao, Simi, Fuller much over Formosa and the S.E. coast of China.

The typhoon crossed Formosa during the night, and passed this morning into the N. part of the Formosa Channel. It is moving WNW. or NW. and threatens the coast between Amoy and Fochow.

Pressure remains high over SW. Japan and the E. coast of China.

Very bad weather in and to the Northward of the Formosa Channel.

Strong W. and SW. winds off the S. coast of China.

Forecast.—Fresh W. to SW. winds; squally, showery.

Red Drum lowered.

## NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

For a wealth of bloom during the summer months there are no better plants than the *Alamandas*; in fact they may be had in flower up to November. They may be either grown in pots or beds as circumstances permit, but whichever way is adopted they will well repay any attention shown them. At the present time there are several plants in flower in both pots and beds in the gardens. Nearly all the *Alamandas* have yellow flowers and are natives of tropical South America. There are four species under cultivation in the gardens, viz., *Alamanda Schiedii* and *Alamanda Hendersonii* with large yellow flowers, *Alamanda cathartica* with medium-sized flowers, and *Alamanda nerifolia* with small flowers.

Perhaps it may be interesting to note that the plant called by the Chinese "blue grass" and largely used for planting under trees and other shade places, is not a grass at all, but a liliaceous plant known under the name of *Ophiopogon japonicus*. It is of great use for covering bare patches and will thrive just as well in the sun as in the shade. It is a native of North China and Japan, but varieties of it have been found in Kwangtung Province. It is a general rule that in the most northern part of its range a species becomes more leafy but produces fewer or no flowers. This is the case with this species, which is used in London as a foliage plant for edging flower-borders. But it has also the interesting peculiarity that when artificially extended to the south of its range, as in Hongkong, it assumes the same flowerless habit and can be used for the same purposes as in England.

A very pretty orchid is now in flower in the No. 3 house. This is *Platycilis glutinosa*, a native of the Philippines, and is bearing 12 spikes of flowers. The spikes are produced at the apex of the young pseudo-bulbs, and each bears about 70 flowers. The individual flowers are more than 1-inch across and are borne distichously on the rachis. They are at first light yellow in colour but afterwards become much darker, and as the spikes are recurved they make a very pretty effect.

The bed of *Amaranthus* mentioned three weeks ago continues to make a good show on the lower terrace. The variety—a better one than has been obtained hitherto from England—was discovered in a Chinese garden last year, and seeds from which the present plants were raised were presented to the Botanic Gardens by the owner.

The rainfall for the month to date has been 7.29 inches.

THEATRE.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

Everybody knows *Charley's Aunt*, and if they have not seen the lady they have heard all about her from those who have. She was born some nine years ago, more or less, and ever since has kept the theatrical world laughing at her "drolleries." As a comedy *Charley's Aunt* attained a degree of perfection that made popularity a mere matter of course; it ran the gauntlet of the critics without suffering any diminution of its reputation, and was received with open arms by a delighted public, who hailed the creator, Mr. W. S. Peasey, as their benefactor. *Charley's Aunt* had been all over the world then, and everywhere its reception was enthusiastic to a degree. Even we in Hongkong, so far removed from theatrical centres, have not been denied the pleasure of being eye-witnesses of the comical adventures of *Charley's pseudo-relative* from Brazil, "where the nuts come from." We laughed at these adventures then, and hoped the day would not be long in coming when we should have opportunity of again witnessing them. It came yesterday evening, and the Royal could only be regarded as a natural concomitant of the presentation of a comedy that has won such wide celebrity. The Pollard Company undertook a difficult task when they essayed to play it, for just as an actor is always at a disadvantage in a role which is familiar to his audience, who have generally placed their own interpretation upon it and expect that interpretation to be strictly observed, so is any combination of artists confronted with a serious obstacle in presenting a play that has had the best possible talent at its disposal. The Pollard company, however, responded bravely to the heavy demands made upon them, and made their production of *Charley's Aunt* one of the hits of the season. The mounting and dressing were fully executed, the action of the piece was animated, and the dialogue bright. Mr. Edward Nalle played the principal part, and quite fulfilled his expectations. A comedian by natural bent, he entered fully into the spirit of the part, and realised its possibilities with marked effect. Sir Francis Chesney had a clever exponent in Mr. R. W. Ellison, and the Jack Chudley of Mr. Wentworth Watson was also an excellent bit of acting. Mr. Percy Hadley assumed the rôle of Charley Wickham with admirable results, and Harold Curr's abilities had good scope in his characterisation of Stephen Spottiswoode. Mr. Alfred Trott had little to do as Bussell, but he saved the part from obscurity. Coming to the ladies of the company, Miss Ada Lawrence won praise for her tasteful appearance as Donna Lucia d'Alvarez; she was also supported by the remaining ladies, Miss Grace Gale, Miss Millie Ascoli, Miss Eva McDonald, and Miss Marjorie Tompsett, who played their respective parts with great credit.

"Charley's Aunt" will be repeated to-night.

Young Actor: "How do you like my Hamlet?"

Old Stage: "Oh, it was your Hamlet, was it? I thought I did not recognise it as Shakespeare's."

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 19th August.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ARMED BOBBEEY.

Eight Chinese by name Wong Tak, U Shan, Wong Chik, Wong Wa, Wong Shing, Chan Kuan, Ip Mau, and Keung Tsau, were charged with having on 18th July at Deep Bay in the waters of the Colony, being then armed with poles and hooks, assaulted Cheng Sin and Cheng King. They had stolen a boat belonging to the first-named and \$40 in money; and also, on a second count, with having assaulted Cheng King Ti.

They pleaded not guilty and were defended by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. D. Piper of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors). The Attorney-General, Rev. Sir Henry S. Berkeley (instructed by Mr. H. Hursthouse of Messrs. Denysi and Bowley, solicitors), conducted the prosecution for the Crown.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. S. Hobson, E. D. Haskell, W. R. Clark, S. J. Getty, A. E. Alves, J. W. Stewart, and R. C. Heckford.

The Attorney-General in his opening statement said that the scene of this affair was Hoihoi, in Deep Bay, near the mouth of the Shenzhen River. On the day in question the two complainants were engaged in rowing passengers out to the steam-launch *Lei Fat* which runs to Hongkong, when they were set upon by a large crowd of boatmen who beat them, seized and smashed up the boat, and took away \$10 in money that was on board. The second complainant was very badly beaten. The motive for this action of the boat-people was said to be that the *Lei Fat* was injuring their trade in carrying passengers to Hongkong and other places.

Evidence was given.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused were discharged.

The Court rose.

## SIR ERNEST SATOW AND THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The N.C. Daily News writes that the interview between the British Minister and the Committee of the China Association at Shanghai was remarkable for the unanimity that evidently existed between the Association and the Minister. There is no Englishman in China, says the journal, who will not confirm the concluding paragraph in the address presented to Sir Ernest: "We desire to repeat the feelings of satisfaction which are held by all British subjects in China at the presence of your Excellency once more amongst us, to have this personal opportunity of making our acknowledgments of the untiring care of British interests which has characterised the period of your Excellency's tenure of your high office." The address being private, our contemporary is of course unable to print it, but gives the gist of it as follows:—

"It naturally begins by congratulating His Excellency on his return, to China with fresh distinctions and wider powers; and it naturally goes on to refer to the alarm that it felt lest Russia should close the open door in Manchuria, and impose before long discriminating tariffs and trade disabilities. . . . It was natural that the Association should draw Sir Ernest's attention to the strides that are being made in railway construction in China by the subjects of other Powers with the constant aid of their Governments, as contrasted with the very slow progress made by British railways. It was natural that they should point out that many of these railways have political not commercial aims, and that intentional endeavours seem to be made to thwart British enterprises even in that Great Britain claims as her sphere of influence. But it must honestly be confessed that British enterprise is not without blame in this matter, and that the British Legation has been backward in giving all the assistance possible to the Chinese Government in this regard. In alluding to the apparent excess of imports over exports in China, Powers with the constant aid of their Governments, as contrasted with the very slow progress made by British railways. It was natural that they should point out that many of these railways have political not commercial aims, and that intentional endeavours seem to be made to thwart British enterprises even in that Great Britain claims as her sphere of influence. But it must honestly be confessed that British enterprise is not without blame in this matter, and that the British Legation has been backward in giving all the assistance possible to the Chinese Government in this regard. 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FROZEN FOOD AND FRUITS.

DEPOT: No. 3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

FRESH SUPPLY of FROZEN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE just received by the China Navigation Co. Ltd., "Changhs," including MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, SUCKLING PIGS, HARES, RABBITS, TURKEYS, PORK SAUSAGES, MILK (Concentrated), FRESH BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, HAM, and CHOICE TINNED FRUITS.

Post Books will be supplied to, and Credit Accounts kept with well known residents. Price Lists on application.

LAU KUE TONG,

Manager.

The Hongkong Frozen Food Supply, Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [243]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

SATURDAY,

the 22nd August, 1903, at 2.30 P.M. at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESS, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTEL, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, VIENNA CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD DESKS, COUNTER, ICE CHESTS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, TIENSIN CARPETS, &c., &c.

Also

TWO SEWING MACHINES, TWO LADIES' BICYCLES, TWO IRON SAFES, TWO SCALES, TWO PIANOS, ONE MANDOLIN, ONE GUITAR, FIVE HAND CAMERAS, a quantity of JEWELLERY, &c.

About 20,000 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES (in good order and condition).

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1903. [244]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1903. [244]

FOR KWAN CHAU WAN, CHUK UM AND LAICHOU.

THE Steamship "SWIFT," Captain A. E. Mongor, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

CHI WO,

Agents, Wing Wo Lane, Hongkong, 20th August, 1903. [242]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BAYEREN,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW, the 19th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 25th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 25th August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 25th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [243]

## CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING PISTOLITE. Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting. THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES.—

Loaded with Powder and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... 56.25 83.00

Paganini Cases ... 6.85 3.60

Ejector Brass Cases ... 7.50 3.25

Apply to

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; CO

Gunmakers,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [191]

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE, CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL" HONGKONG.

A.C.O. Code, 4th Edition.

A 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [177]

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## THEATRE ROYAL.

EVERY EVENING.

NIGHTLY INCREASING SUCCESS.

NIGHTLY INCREASING ENTHUSIASM.

Notwithstanding the great success achieved,

the Management regretfully announce the

## LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF

THE POLLARD

ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY

Including the Inimitable Comedian

MR. EDWARD NABLE.

TO-NIGHT.

Positively Last Performance of the Delightful Farce-Comedy,

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The Enormously Successful Laugh maker

"TURNED UP."

"TURNED UP."

Plan of Reserved Seats at the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

PRICES—

\$3.2 and 1

Tickets admitting Soldiers in Uniform can be obtained from the Colour-Sergeants.

Doors Open 8 o'clock.

Performance at 9 sharp.

Late Train and Ferries after the Performance.

A. MIDDLETON,

Business Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1903. [232]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held at

HEAD QUARTERS, PARADE GROUND (If weather is unfavourable at the City Hall).

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 4.30 P.M.

ADMISSION—\$2 and \$1; Sailors, Soldiers, and Volunteers in Uniform, 50 cents.

Tickets at HEAD QUARTERS from Officers of Corps and at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [234]

TICKETS.

SUNDAY DENTIST,

No. 10, DAAGUILAR STREET.

TERMS:—VERY MODERATE.

Consultation—Free.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN &amp; CO.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been established for the period of over forty years dealing in tea business of Shok-Ti-Ku-Lo, Ngu-Chun-Ku-Lo, Lai-Sui-Ku-Lo under the name of HENG-MI 恒美 and also different kinds of Ku-Lo, Ngu-n-hum-oloing, Pow-chong, Cheung-Chan-Souhong, Rose Souhong and various kinds of Souhong under the name of HENG-TAI, YU-MI and WO-SANG 恒泰裕和生 the said tea differ both in quality and price. The watch Trade Mark of the Undersigned has been registered in Hongkong. Cases of fraudulent imitation of the said Trade Mark have been detected and severely punished, but it has been found that the said Trade Mark is imitated in Hongkong and Macao and that some cunning persons employ an octagonal watch as a Trade Mark, the Chinese characters of which are different but the English spelling is similar to that on the Trade Mark of the Undersigned. The imitation is so cunningly devised that persons may easily be deceived. Merchants should therefore very carefully examine the said watch Trade Mark, the English and Chinese labels, and the colour and flavour of the tea. Anyone giving information which shall lead to the detection and punishment of any person imitating the Trade Mark of the Undersigned will be amply rewarded by the Undersigned according to the quantity of tea discovered bearing such fraudulent Trade Mark.

HENG-YU-CHEONG-KEE.

恒裕昌記

Pak-Hok-Chow, Honam, Canton.

[235]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has long been established

under the name of YUEN SHUN

CHING KEE 永信記 carrying on the

business of tea merchants and dealing in

the brands known as Shok-Ti-Ku-Lo, Ngu-Chun-

Ku-Lo and Li-Tai-Pow-chong.

It has been frequently discovered that the Trade Marks of the Undersigned, whose name is widely known, have been fraudulently imitated by persons who have supplied the market with tea of inferior quality, thus injuring the name and endangering the interests of the Undersigned.

Also

SOME BLACKWOOD WARE, such as

DESK, CHAIRS, STOOLS, STANDS,

CURIO CABINET, SCHEEN with SILK

EMBROIDERY, &amp;c., &amp;c.

And

One COTTAGE PIANO by Richards in

Good Condition.

TERMS:—As Customary.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday, the 24th August.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [234]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has had the Trade Marks

VS

registered in Hongkong, and for Li-Tai-

Pow-chong the Trade Mark HS has been

added. Several persons found imitating the

said Trade Marks have been prosecuted and

punished, but there are still persons exporting

tea of inferior quality bearing imitations of our Trade Marks. Merchants should therefore

carefully examine the genuine Trade Marks,

and the colour and flavour of the tea to prevent

deception. Anyone giving information leading

to the arrest of imitators of the Undersigned's

Trade Mark will be amply rewarded according

to the quantity of tea discovered bearing such

fraudulent Trade Marks.

YUEN SHUN CHING KEE,

恒裕昌記

Canton Tea Teul House, Canton.

[235]

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [172]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE,  
The only office in China having European  
taught workers. Equal to Home Work  
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1899.  
Every Household Requirements Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Film and Accessories;  
175 Queen's Road Central.

CHONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.  
Established over 20 years. Importers and  
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-  
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade  
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road  
Central.

## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMIEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE  
Proofs read by Englishmen.  
STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision  
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for  
Hartmann's Ration's Gomme Com-  
position Red Lead Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers'  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
23 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,  
Commission Agents and General  
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for  
Shipowners Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundells  
Spence & Co.'s Composition

## WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watch and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH THERE-  
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZE'S, AMBERITE  
and KYNOCK'S SPORTING  
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 LORE,  
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in  
all Sizes. Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and  
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

## WANTED.

A BRITISH TEACHER for a Private  
School in the Colony.  
Apply to—

M. M.,  
Care of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1903. [2285]

## SITUATION WANTED

BY an energetic young European, as  
JUNIOR CLERK. Several years  
experience.

Reply to—

S. M.,  
Care of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [2306]

## FOR SALE.

A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE  
For Particulars apply to—

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong High Level Railways Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

QUAN WAH & CO.,  
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in MARBLE and GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.  
All descriptions of Granite for Export.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [2047]

ROYAL BRITANNIA  
WATERS  
MANUFACTORY.

If you want a drink of health,  
It's true that health is wealth,  
If you'd take your proper place,  
Fit for health you'd join the race,  
Always with a smiling face.  
Where you can get good drink I guess,  
Pure water we always use,  
Essences many from which to choose,  
Our list of drinks will you amuse.

Apply to—

F. P. DANIELBERG, Manager,  
Factory & Office—West Point; Telephone 367.  
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone, 374.

Novel Specialities. Best in the Far East.  
Refreshing and Invigorating drinks of the  
season. Just Prodrom, Long-Life, Non-Intoxicating  
and Excellent Beverages.  
Hit-Or- Winter Stomach, Strawberryade,  
Jubilee-Champagne, Orange Champagne, Hop  
Ale.

## VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS  
Coloured, Walk-Away Cards, &c.  
For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at  
HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial  
POSTAGE STAMPS  
in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII  
Albums. Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [2011]

## GENERAL BOTHA'S LETTER.

The following is the text of General Louis Botha's notorious letter. Mr. Leonard Courtney, who forwards it to the *Times*, says:—"The enclosed letter from General Botha has been sent to a friend here, who has read it to me. The General is willing to have it published, and I think it should be read widely, though it may not be generally liked, because it expresses views which we ought to know and as to which very little information reaches us." The letter runs thus:—

I have delayed rather long before writing to you. The fact of the matter is that one does not like to express an opinion on events before one is at some distance from them and can discern their effects. And although I personally never had a doubt about the meaning of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the country, still I did not like expressing my opinion while there was yet a chance of matters turning out better than I had anticipated.

However, there is no can be no doubt any longer that, at any rate as far as the Transvaal is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa has been a dismal failure, and has left matters worse than he found them. We did our best to gather at Pretoria at the time of his visit all the most influential and representative burghers of the Transvaal in order that he might have an opportunity of acquainting himself at first hand with the views and sentiments of the people. We saw him only once in a joint body as a public delegation. For the rest he saw none of us and preferred to gather his information and advice from quarters about which the less we say the better. At the public meeting he adopted a line of reply which could not but be considered insulting, and which was so considered by everybody present. His great taunt was our ingratitude and non-recognition of the fact that the Government was spending 15 millions sterling on the restoration of the country to its pre-war condition. Everybody knew and since has been wondering and asking where all how and on whom this vast sum of money has been spent, for there is certainly no public evidence of it, except perhaps in the blue books which are sent to the Colonial Office for home consumption.

From Pretoria Mr. Chamberlain went to Johannesburg, and as he was there dealing with men who represented nobody but themselves, unless it be their financial principals in Europe, he seems to have had much easier work in persuading them to assent to his poor country being saddled with a war debt which, in proportion to the white population of the country, is probably one of the largest in the world. Rumour has it—I repeat it for what it is worth—that even this reluctant assent was given when dark threats were made of a much larger debt being thrown on the country and the mineral assets being withdrawn from public participation and earmarked specially for the payment of the war debt. It thus became a case of Hobson's choice, and there is no doubt now that these individuals with whom Mr. Chamberlain conducted these interesting negotiations through Lord Milner unfortunately chose wrongly. However, the main point to bear in mind is that an unprecedented war debt was placed on the Transvaal against the express declarations of the burgher representatives and without the consultation or concurrence of a single section of the population of the country. And in the face of this Mr. Chamberlain declared at his recent Birmingham meeting that "the representatives of every class in the Transvaal took upon themselves" this burden of a war debt.

While Mr. Chamberlain was at Cape Town Lord Milner offered to General D'Alrey, Smuts, and myself seats on the new Legislative Council. As, however, we could not act in our individual capacity, and as no opportunity could be given of consulting the burgher population, and as, moreover, nothing whatever had been done to give effect to the solemn representation which we had made to Mr. Chamberlain at Pretoria, we felt bound to decline this honour. We took, however, the liberty of pointing out to Lord Milner that it was better to face the situation honestly and manfully, and that it was undesirable to retain all power in the hands of the Government under the "Crown Colony" system and to share its responsibility with an anomalous Legislative Council; in other words, that the Government, having all the power, should also retain all the responsibility, and that there would be no objection to this so long as it continued to govern justly and fairly. The war to govern justly and fairly seems to have been a little heralded as the warning against a mongrel nominees legislature.

Well, we have our Legislative Council now, but as I myself declined to sit on it, it is not for me to criticise it. The burgher population, however, laugh to scorn the very idea that it is represented on that Council. The warning which we conveyed to Lord Milner—that that Legislative Council would not be the ball of high politics rolling—has come true. One of its very first tasks was the changing of the status of the coloured people, which, however, the good sense of Sir Richard Solomon negatived after it had been solemnly passed. The Government, having avoided one extreme, has now run amok on the other. As the municipal franchise was not to be given to the coloured people, no more was it to be given to the overwhelming population of white aliens in this country; in other words, the coloured British subject and the white alien should be regarded as equal in this British colony. The logic of this may be sound, but its policy, in view of the universal opinions of South Africans, is more than questionable; while the situation becomes utterly ridiculous when you remember that it was Lord Milner's advocacy of the cause of the white alien which was the direct cause of the war.

FROM HOT TO COLD.

Dysentery is prevalent everywhere in summer, and is due to miasmatic poisons, and begins abruptly with inflammation of the mucous lining of the large bowel. In America the disease is common, but properly treated does not result as seriously as in the tropics. Perry Davis' Painkiller is the best known remedy and the most efficacious in the treatment of dysentery.

Leaving the Legislative Council alone, I wish to refer very briefly to some other questions of grave importance. The work of the Repatriation Department is a complete and dismal failure. However good the intentions of the Government with this branch of the administration might have been, still it cannot be denied that the Repatriation Boards have been struck with a strange powerlessness, for which their composition in the teeth of our advice and recommendations has been largely responsible. Lord Milner's despatches about the huge success of this department are nothing more than a fairy tale. Will you believe it that now, more than twelve months after the conclusion of the war, these boards are still travelling over the country and wasting the public funds in order to apportion the "free grant" of three millions? No wonder that the burghers have given up all hope of ever having anything given them out of this "free grant." Although this relief fund was in the Vereeniging conditions of surrender called a "free grant," I have not yet met a single burgher in the Transvaal who has received anything to be signed for or secured by sureties or promissory notes.

Then there is the school and language question, which we brought to the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, and which has already in very form been brought to the attention of the Government. But in vain. The Government has imported a number of English educational experts, under whose care and instructions the education of the Boer children is now directed to a goal which no Boer professes to foresee or understand. An intensely religious, moral, and conservative people, the Boers find their whole existence torn up by the roots, as it were, their children educated by strange people who may be Romanists or Sacerdotists, and probably are, who do not know their language or mode of thought, who teach the children Dutch without knowing it, who teach them history which every child knows to be a travesty of the facts and whose whole influence is unconsciously directed to making plain to the ordinary Boer the gulf which separates him from his conquerors. Do you think that such an educational system—administered, too, with that red tape which before was almost unknown in this country—is a factor for conciliation in this country? Do you think the Boers will love and admire their conquerors for openly trying to Anglicize their children and for putting their language on the same footing practically as Zulu, Sesuto, or any other foreign language? It sometimes seems to me that the Government has forgotten every lesson of Transvaal history. We have asked for School Boards to direct local education along general lines to be supervised by the Education Department. This system, which is only one form of that local self-government which alone suits free and progressive peoples, worked perfectly well all over South Africa before the war. No doubt it is desired by the imported educational experts who are experimenting with their abstract theories on the Boer children. Free schools, also initiated by school committees nominated by the parents, are now in operation in many parts of the country and are frequented by more than 4,000 children. In these schools the fundamental principle is the equality of English and Dutch; and when you consider that the parents have in these hard times to pay for the teaching of their children in these free schools, while next door the Government school affords gratis education, you can understand with what rooted suspicion they must consider these Government schools.

You see very little writing in the papers on these subjects. The fact is that the Boers are a silent people and would rather suffer in silence than make a parado of their grievances. The grievances that you mostly hear of in the Transvaal are strangely enough those of the capitalists and mining magnates. And the particular grievance which is now most popular is the want of native labour for the mines. Before the war one did not hear so much of this as of the kindred complaint that the native labour cost too much. No doubt one of the hopes which these people built on the success of the war was that of cheap native labour. Unfortunately this hope has turned out a complete delusion. The natives are there right enough, but their suspicions have been thoroughly roused; most of them have made much money out of the military during the war and are now quite waiting for the fulfilment of the many other promises by which the military secured their co-operation in the late war.

Now the cry is all for cheap Chinese labour. In other words, the vastly preponderant black population of South Africa must now be reinforced by hordes of the yellow races from Asia in order that the mining ventures of the Transvaal may pay dividends. These financial gentlemen are not deterred by the prospect that such a step will degrade South Africa for ever and prevent it from being a country for white immigrants, and finally make it once more a black man's land. No doubt the hope has been that the mining ventures of the Transvaal may pay dividends. These financial gentlemen are not deterred by the prospect that such a step will degrade South Africa for ever and prevent it from being a country for white immigrants, and finally make it once more a black man's land.

The warning which we conveyed to Lord Milner—that that Legislative Council would not be the ball of high politics rolling—has come true. One of its very first tasks was the changing of the status of the coloured people, which, however, the good sense of Sir Richard Solomon negatived after it had been solemnly passed. The Government, having avoided one extreme, has now run amok on the other. As the municipal franchise was not to be given to the coloured people, no more was it to be given to the overwhelming population of white aliens in this country; in other words, the coloured British subject and the white alien should be regarded as equal in this British colony. The logic of this may be sound, but its policy, in view of the universal opinions of South Africans, is more than questionable; while the situation becomes utterly ridiculous when you remember that it was Lord Milner's advocacy of the cause of the white alien which was the direct cause of the war.

MUSIC.

RAPID Tuijin given on the BANJO, MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.

L. A. DE GRACA, 58, Peel Street, or Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 11th August, 1903. [225]

## W. M. POWELL, LTD.,

GENERAL DRAPERS. HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AND

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR UPSTAIRS).

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

28, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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## PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES

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## KRUSE &amp; CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

## NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE.

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

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## JAPAN

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MITSUI & CO.

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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

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N. INUZURA, Manager, Hongkong.

THOMAS P. HALL,

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY" .....	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS" .....	On 22nd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION" .....	On 4th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON" .....	On 9th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON" .....	On 17th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING" .....	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS" .....	On 1st October.

## HOMEPARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR" .....	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK" .....	On 15th September.
LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY" .....	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS" .....	On 29th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON" .....	On 13th October.
LIVERPOOL	"JASON" .....	On 20th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING" .....	On 27th October.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DEUCALION" .....	On 6th September.
ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA CALCHAS" .....	On 2nd October.	
The ss. "TELEMACHus" left Tacoma on the 9th inst., for Japan ports and Hongkong.		
The ss. "PINGSUEY" left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.		
The ss. "GLAUCUS" left Singapore on the 18th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 22nd inst.		

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

[10-12]

Hongkong, 19th August, 1903.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

## LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ILIOILO	"WUCHANG" .....	On 20th August.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO" .....	On 21st August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HUNAN" .....	On 21st August.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN" .....	On 22nd August.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG" .....	On 23rd August.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG" .....	On 26th August.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA" .....	On 14th September.
POINT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"CHANGSHA" .....	On 14th September.
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, DOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA" .....	On 14th September.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—		
	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	

Hongkong, 20th August, 1903.

[11]

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty .....	Manila, Iloilo & Cobu	Tues., 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger .....	Manila Direct.	Sat., 29th Aug., 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond .....	Manila Direct.	Sat., 5th Sep., 10 A.M.

For Freight, or Passage apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[17]

Hongkong, 19th August, 1903.

[11]

## FORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA PORTLAND, OREGON

OR JAPAN, MAIL, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OREGON RAILROAD &amp; NAVIGATION CO.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL ON

"INDRAPURA" 4,899 A. E. Hollingsworth August 20, 1903

"INDRASAMHA" 5,197 W. E. Craven September 13, 1903

"INDRAVELLY" 4,999 R. P. Craven October 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1903.

[14]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"ROSETTA MARU" .....	H. S. Smith .....	3,876	Thursday, 20th August, at 4 P.M.
"ROHILLA MARU" .....	E. P. Bishop .....	3,868	Wednesday, 26th August, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

[478]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1903.

## THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"BARON DRIESSEN," Captain H. Plazing,

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th AUGUST, to be followed by the

s.s. "NORDKYN" later.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [1236]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,

AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"VALLETTA,"

Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for Bombay, &amp;c., on SATURDAY, the 29th AUGUST, at NOON, taking passengers and

cargo for the above ports.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the steamers Godown and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [1236]

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"

Captain von Dohren, having arrived from the

above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature by the Undersigned and to

take immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before NOON,

TO-DAY, the 14th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be

landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,

and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 21st inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [1236]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undesignated, having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company, are

prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [1216]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Solace*, with the French Mail of the 23rd ult., left Singapore on Monday, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 25th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th June.

The *Nippon Maru*, with the American Mail of the 31st ult., will leave Yokohama on Thursday, the 26th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 28th inst.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Chinkiang and Wuhu	Kowloon	Thursday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Canton	Kinshag	Thursday, 20th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma	Plaides	Thursday, 20th, 11.01 A.M.
Swatow and Szejan	India	Thursday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Heungshan	Thursday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Lymwood	Thursday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Wuchung	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Holli	Rosetta Maru	Thursday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Tingkong	Thursday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
Kumchuk and Samshui	Haron	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Kuji	Paran	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wingchau	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Toile	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Nantao and Samshui	Lei Wing	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Aiping	Maidurin Maru	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Holli	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Leungting	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Holli	Huian	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ningpo	Friday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KODE, YOKO-HAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	City of Peiping	Saturday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Kweilin	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai		

## TO-DAY.

The Pollard Farce-Comedy Co., Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Hotel Furniture, Cosmopolitan House, Mr. Goo P. Lammer, 2.30 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

19th August.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/97
Bank Bills, on demand	1/97	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/97	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/10	
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/10	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/101	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	228
Credit, at 4 months sight	222	
ON GENEVA.—	On demand	185
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credit, 60 days sight	44	
ON BOMBAY.—	On demand	108
Telegraphic Transfer	135	
Bank, on demand	135	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	155
Bank, on demand	155	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	72
Private, 30 days sight	73	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	On demand	Nominal
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	Nominal
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	12 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1 p.m. p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	62
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	58.50	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25	
OPIUM.		19th August.
Quotations are:—Allow's net to 1 cent.		
Malwa New	\$150	to per picul
Malwa Old	\$1010	to
Malwa Older	\$1030	to
Malwa V. Old	\$160	to
Persian fine quality	\$830	to
Persian extra fine	\$890	to
Pata New	\$1072	to per chest
Pata Old	\$1032	to
Bornees New	\$1070	to
Bornees Old	\$1080	to

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Solace* left Singapore on the 17th inst., at 11 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., p.m.

The Indo-China steamer *Kingsway* left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru* leaves Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., this morning.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O.S.S. steamer *Plutus* left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here to-day, a.m.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hokata Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on the 17th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-day.

The O.S.S. steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the 18th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 22nd inst.

The E. & A. steamer *Eastera*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 18th inst., for this port, via Timor and Manila, and is due here on the 27th inst.

The Boston Tug Boat Co.'s steamer *Lysa* arrived at Yokohama on the 16th inst.

The A.A. steamer *Worthington* left Singapore for this port, via Manila, on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.

The N.P. steamer *Olympic* left Tacoma on the 3rd inst., a.m., for Yokohama and the usual ports.

The P. & A. steamer *Indraswami* left Port-Jar on the 3rd inst., via Japan ports, for Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 26th inst.

The steamer *Telmacius* left Tacoma on the 9th inst. for Japan ports and Hongkong.

The N.P. steamer *Tacoma* left Tacoma for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 13th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Chingtao*, from Australian ports, left Sydney on the 15th inst., for this port, via Manila, and is expected here on the 7th prox.

The C.C. steamer *Athol* left San Francisco for this port via Japan ports on the 17th inst.

The C.C. steamer *Leviathan*, from San Francisco 26th ult., leaves Yokohama for this port, via Moji, this morning.

## BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

## HONGKONG TIME TABLE.

From 20th to the 26th August.

HONGKONG TIME.

LOW WATER.

HONGKONG HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.